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this being a file of newspapers reaching back to the middle of the last century. Perry county offered an attractive field for the historian. Its early settlers along the river from Rono to Troy were of the picturesque squatter type from Kentucky interspersed with frequent scions of the good old Virginia families. Among these came adventurers from New England interested in the natural resources, coal, clay, etc., and bringing with them the thrift and genius of the Yankees; then came capitalists with visions of wealth through a union of the cotton of the south and the fuel and labor of the north by means of the noble river as the highway between. Later, just in time to feel the shock of the Civil War, came the Swiss and established Tell City. The French located at Leopold in the heart of the county. In the north central part was a colony straight from Erin, all good honest folk. The county sent men to the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War. During the latter war armed enemies were not unknown in its border. All these incidents have given the author an opportunity to write an interesting volume. No one who reads all or any chapter of Mr. De la Hunt's book will fail to realize that he has done his work satisfactorily.

*Early Negro Deportation Projects.* By H. N. SHERWOOD, Ph. D.  
Reprinted from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review II,  
March, 1916.

THIS is a part of Dr. Sherwood's doctorate thesis. The author discusses the different colonial associations organized to assist the early freed or emancipated negroes. There were plans to colonize them in the Northwest, others such as Ferdinando Fairfax proposed founding a foreign colony under the protection of the United States. The sentiment finally culminated in the colony of Liberia. It is an interesting monograph though entirely without the field of Indiana History.

THE TIPTON COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE as a part of its celebration has issued a small booklet giving a biography of General John Tipton. Besides this the booklet contains a brief account of the settling of Tipton county. It was prepared by Ebert Allison, for use in the schools. It is a commendable way to set the main facts of local history before the school children. The Tipton county committee is rightly laying most stress on the dissemination of local history among the citizens of the county.

JAMES W. SANSBERRY, of Madison county, has issued a beautiful little pamphlet entitled *Pioneer Recollections of Early Indiana*. It is a mere sketch of nine pages devoted to the daily life of the pioneers of early Madison county. It is very well written, and a worthy tribute.

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS COMMISSION of Washington, D. C., has recently prepared a series of maps showing the roads which it is interested in. Several of these roads cross Indiana. The "National Parks Transcontinental" crosses the State by way of Fort Wayne, South Bend and Hammond; the "Dixie" by way of South Bend, Indianapolis, and New Albany and from Covington through Indianapolis to Richmond; the "International Pavedway" from Detroit to Laredo crosses Indiana by Fort Wayne, Bluffton, Marion, Kokomo and Lafayette, with a branch from South Bend to Lafayette; the "Pike's Peak" crosses by way of Richmond, Indianapolis and Montezuma; the "Old Trails Road" crosses by the National Road from Richmond to Terre Haute; the "Midland" uses the old Vincennes-New Albany pike; the "Lincoln Highway" follows the "National Parks" road from Fort Wayne to Valparaiso, then leaves the state by way of Chicago Heights. The Commission also sends out a colored map, showing the improved roads in Indiana.

A SERIES of postcards with pictures of persons and places noted in Indiana has recently been issued by Max Hyman, of Indianapolis. Some of the cards contain rare maps. They are printed on a good grade of paper and make an excellent appearance. They would be especially helpful to teachers.

THE *Catholic Historical Review* commenced its second volume with the April number. The articles of most interest to Indiana readers are "The Lost Province of Quivira" and "The Attitude of Spain During the American Revolution." Neither deals directly with any phase of State history.

THE *Tennessee Historical Magazine* for March, 1916, has as its leading article a discussion of the "Public School System of Tennessee from 1834 to 1860," by A. P. Whitaker. The larger part of the number is occupied with the "Diaries of S. H. Loughlin," 1840-1843.

THE *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for April contains an article by Thomas Teakle on "The Romance of Iowa History," a biography of Samuel R. Thurston, by Hiram F. White. Miss Ruth Gallaher continues her article on "Indian Agents."

THE *Indiana University Alumni Quarterly* for April is book size. Dr. Woodburn's "Sketches from the University's History" is the leading article. All alumni enjoy these, but few realize when reading the professor's fluent English the amount of hard "digging" he has to do to furnish the data used. The bulk of the magazine is made of Foundation Day reports.

THE *White County Democrat* of May 5, 1916, has a brief but accurate biography of Gen. Robert H. Milroy, the fifth circuit judge to preside of the circuit court of White county. This biography is one of a series including all the judges who have served in that capacity. These biographies have been prepared by Attorney W. H. Hamelle, of Monticello. Mr. Hamelle has recently written a history of White county and is now county manager of the centennial celebration.

THE *Columbus Evening Journal*, March 22, 1916, has a page map of Indiana showing the improved roads. The map was copyrighted by the B. F. Goodrich Company.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held April 27, 28, 29, at Nashville, Tennessee.

THE following members were elected at the meeting of the executive committee of Indiana Historical Society, April 15, 1916: J. A. Abell, A. D. Babcock, Mary C. Burhans, Mary E. Cox, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie Fletcher (Mrs. Horace Hines Fletcher), Simpson A. Frazier, A. F. Knotts, Mrs. M. Levering, W. S. McMasters, John Overmyer, E. H. Richardson, Archibald Shaw, E. W. Swarthout, George R. Wilson. At same meeting the resignation was reported and accepted of Mrs. Roscoe O. Hawkins.

#### LOUISIANA RECORDS

There has been some hope among Indiana historians that records at New Orleans might throw some light on the early settlements in

Indiana. The following quotation from a letter from William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, will give some idea of the possibility of aid in that direction:

I can offer you little hope from descendants of the early French pioneers who may live in New Orleans, the source from which something is to be had, is in a wonderful collection of documents now in the Cabildo, the property of the State, which has lain for 150 years only imperfectly examined. The pioneer examiner stated that they were only notarial records; the next examiner found some family documents, but said they were not of much account any way. They were in such disorder that it was not even detected that the boxes bore inscriptions which it has been discovered gives the dates approximately of the documents contained therein.

About 18 months ago there came to the city a Mr. Price, a man whose education had fitted him marvelously to calendar these documents. He had been engaged with Thwaites editing the *Jesuit Relations*. The Louisiana Historical Society had very small funds, but it managed with the assistance of some wealthy friends to scrape up \$50.00 a month which, while not adequate remuneration for such exceptional work, was at all events far more than Mr. Price had been earning for some time. Unfortunately the society was unable to increase the remuneration, and Mr. Price, considering it undignified to do the work for the sum available, gave it up and left the city. He had fortunately thoroughly examined at least 20 of the boxes at an average cost, I think, of \$70.00 a box, and there are about 100. The resources of the society unassisted would provide a maximum of \$400 a year for the purpose, so it is evident that the work had to come to a standstill. These twenty boxes may be seen through his calendaring to consist largely of papers used before the Conseil General as a judicial body. They run from about 1702 before its creation to 1780 after its development in the Cabildo.

THE TIPPECANOE RIVER chapter of the D. A. R. at Bourbon celebrated the centennial by gathering together at the home of Charles W. Keller an assortment of relics and other articles of the community, over a century old. The exhibit filled the large house. The list of articles covered the whole range of property and is vastly too long to be mentioned in detail here. A full account appears in the Bourbon *Indiana News-Mirror* of March 9, 1916.

#### DABNEY FAMILY

The following letter from Dr. E. B. Dabney, of Atlanta, Mo., is printed in the hope that it will reach other members of the family in Indiana:

DEAR SIR:

Yours of 23rd received and beg to state that I am unable to give the county of or exact date that William or Benjamin or Samuel Dabney located in Indiana. It has been handed down to our family that all the Dabneys in the United States are descendants of three brothers who emigrated from France and settled in this country about 1685, one in the East, the other two in Virginia. My great grandfather, Nathan Dabney, Sr., left Bedford county, Virginia, about 1810 and emigrated to southern Kentucky, later on, about 1830, moving to Macon county, Missouri. It is said he had two brothers, William and Benjamin, who moved to Indiana about the time he left Virginia. If we can find any Dabneys in Indiana they are liable to be closely related to our family. Thanking you for favors extended, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. B. DABNEY,

Atlanta, Macon county, Missouri.

February 24, 1916.

## Minor Notices

### THE GAME OF GANDER PULLING.

(By an Octogenarian.)

[Descriptions of this same amusement may be found in previous numbers of the INDIANA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY. This description comes from Spencer county and its significance lies in that it shows the game was widespread in early Indiana.—Ed.]

AMONG the amusements in which our ancestors of a hundred years or more ago indulged occasionally was one called "Gander Pulling," which, though it may be called cruel, was not such as involved human beings, as only a poor gander lost his life. The game consisted in the effort to pull off the gander's head, the winner to get a small sum of money, put up for the occasion. The gander's neck was stripped of feathers and thoroughly greased. Then the poor bird was tied by his feet to the lower limb of a tree, just high enough to be reached by a man on horseback. The judges, or umpires, were selected from among the bystanders, to make the award, and to see that the game was played fairly. The branch to which the bird was hung had to be as long, strong and springy as possible, and every contestant had to ride without a saddle, with his horse at a gallop. Some twenty or thirty feet from the bird, a man was stationed on each side of the track, armed with a long switch, whose business it was to see that no rider should check the speed of his horse as he came near the bird. Imagine the frightened gander swinging wildly, and fanning his wings in mid-air in his efforts to escape, and one can easily see that a rider would have quite as many chances to miss the bird's neck entirely, as to grasp it. Every such failure, of course, provoked the merriment of the bystanders. Sometimes, too, a rider would lose his balance and fall from his horse because he hung to the gander too long, and thus in addition to some bruises, he lost his place in the game, which was mirth provoking, also for the crowd. Finally some tall fellow with one hand holding to the horse's mane and leaning forward as far as possible, would seize

the poor bird's head, giving it a sudden twist would break its neck, and then probably the man who followed would be able to take off the bird's head. It was not so much a contest for the purse, as for the rollicking fun that resulted, and as to cruelty, it was innocence itself, compared to a modern game of football.

The foregoing sketch is made up from descriptions given by ancestors and their friends during the writer's boyhood days [in Spencer county], and is new to the younger generation, in most particulars.

ISSAC MCCOY

THE following letter concerning Rev. Isaac McCoy, a pioneer missionary among Indiana Indians, is of interest:

"I am a grand-daughter of Rev. Isaac McCoy and great-granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Polk, who was captured by Indians at Kinchelo Station, Kentucky.

"My grandfather McCoy died when I was six years old, but I remember him, especially his dignity and his gentleness. We, his descendants here, regard him as a truly great man. I have only one of his books, *The History of Indiana Missions*. His other works are in a vault in the State Capitol of Kansas, which vault was built especially to preserve them. He was never a resident of Kansas, only sojourning there for a brief period while establishing a mission for the Indians, but the State Historical Society asked for the privilege of keeping the books and my father consented.

"Did you know that my grandfather, Isaac McCoy, named a stream near Elkhart, Indiana, 'Christiana,' for his wife? and that a lake, mills, launch and a club all bear this name? He wrote when he called this hitherto unnamed stream for his wife, that the clear, placid, cheery little brook made him think of her, so he deemed it a fitting title."

NELLIE MCCOY HARRIS,  
3000A Olive Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON BEADLE

GENERAL BEADLE died at Los Angeles, California, Nov. 13, 1915. He was a member of a large pioneer family of Parke county. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1861. He entered the war as a private in the 31st Indiana and came out a brigadier general in the Ninth Corps. After the war he studied

law. Gen. Grant appointed him surveyor general of Dakota, and four years later superintendent of schools. He served in the legislature of South Dakota, where he was instrumental in adopting the Indiana school system for that state. For twenty years he was president of the South Dakota Normal School at Madison. Four years ago he resigned and retired from active work. There is a good biography of him in the Rockville *Republican* of Nov. 17, 1915.

**THAD BUTLER.**

THAD BUTLER, "dean of Wabash Valley Editors," died at his home in Huntington, Dec. 7, 1915. He was born at Lagrange, Indiana, Nov. 19, 1846. His mother was a teacher and gave her son a good education. He spent his life from boyhood in newspaper offices. He set the first line of type for the Kendallville *Standard* in 1863. Later he worked on, edited or owned papers at Wabash, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Andrews, and Huntington. An excellent biography of Mr. Butler, prepared by himself some years ago, is given in the Huntington *Press*, December 8, 1915.

**DANIEL McDONALD**

DANIEL McDONALD, who was the oldest living past grand master of Indiana Masons, for thirty years editor of the *Plymouth Democrat* and an author of note on Masonic subjects, died January 10 in Chicago, where for the past two years he had been living with his son Louis. He was 83 years old. Mr. McDonald was the thirtieth Grand Master of the Indiana Grand Lodge of Masons, serving at the head of the body in 1875-76. He was twice in the State Legislature, once in 1869 and again in 1905. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876 and in 1884, and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district in 1880. He sold his interest in the *Plymouth Democrat* in 1902 and retired from active business. Mr. McDonald wrote a history of Freemasonry in Indiana. He also was one of the editors of a compendium of Masonic history in the United States. He was born near Connersville, Ind., May 6, 1833.

## CHARLES T. AKIN

CHARLES T. AKIN, age sixty-seven, formerly state senator from Sullivan county and a banker, died December 16, 1915, in Carlisle. Mr. Akin was born at Carlisle on October 27, 1848. His parents were Ransom W. and Sarah R. Sedgwick Akin. His education was obtained in the Carlisle public schools and at the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. He began clerking in his father's general merchandise store when he was fifteen years old, afterward becoming a partner with his father and a brother, J. T. Akin. He owned the business at his death and also was a large land owner. In politics, Mr. Akin was a Democrat. He formerly was a member of the Carlisle school board and was elected to the Indiana house of representatives for the sessions 1880-1882. In 1891-1893 he was state senator, representing Sullivan and Greene counties. Mr. Akin was a member of the special committee which framed the first salary bill for the payment of county officers. He also was on the finance committee for the State Tax Bill.